

## The Gazette



## of India

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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1953

## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto July 1953:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
86	No. 99-ITC(P.N.)/53, dated the 8th July 1953.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Cancellation of Public Notice No. 96-ITC/53 re. import of sugar.
87	No. CCI/SPE/121/52, dated the 30th June 1953.	Ditto.	Notice re. cancellation of licence No. NOO3729/51/NC/JCCI-Bom., dated the 12th July 1952.
88	No. F.37-IV/53-L, dated the 8th July 1953.	Ministry of Law.	Return of election expenses of Srimathi A. V. Kuttimalu Amma.
	No. F.39-V/53-L, dated the 8th July 1953.	Ditto.	Return of election expenses of Sri Vengalil Krishnan Krishna Menon.
	No. F.37-VI/53-L, dated the 8th July 1953.	Ditto.	Return of election expenses of Sri Chandrika Prasad Sinha.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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## PART I—Section 1

**Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued  
by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by  
the Supreme Court**

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

*New Delhi, the 14th July 1953*

No. 9/37/53-P.I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to grant exemption

from all the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 6, 10 and 13 to 15 of the said Act to—

Two aides-de-camp accompanying the Prime Minister of Nepal during his forthcoming visit to Delhi in respect of two .38 bore pistols and connected ammunition.

U. K. GHOSHAL, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

(Department of Economic Affairs)

*New Delhi, the 8th July 1953*

No. D. 4315-F. 1/53.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 3rd July 1953.

**BANKING DEPARTMENT**

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Capital paid up . . . . .		5,00,00,000	Notes . . . . .		32,79,37,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .		5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin . . . . .		6,24,000
Deposits :—			Subsidiary Coin . . . . .		5,55,000
(a) Government :—			Bills Purchased and Discounted :—		
(1) Central Government . . . . .		116,14,79,000	(a) Internal . . . . .		26,60,000
(2) Other Governments . . . . .		16,23,28,000	(b) External . . . . .		...
(b) Banks . . . . .		40,25,96,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills . . . . .		12,42,93,000
(c) Others . . . . .		56,60,10,000	Balances held abroad* . . . . .		108,41,69,000
Bills Payable . . . . .		1,63,87,000	Loans and Advances to Governments . . . . .		13,45,00,000
Other Liabilities . . . . .		17,57,03,000	Other Loans and Advances† . . . . .		4,29,11,000
			Investments . . . . .		79,80,40,000
			Other Assets . . . . .		6,88,14,000
TOTAL . . . . .		258,45,03,000	TOTAL . . . . .		258,45,03,000

\*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

†(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 3,34,18,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since 1st January 1953 is Rs. 62,34,18,000.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 3rd day of July 1953.

**ISSUE DEPARTMENT**

LIABILITIES		Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.		32,79,37,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—			
Notes in circulation . . . . .		1141,63,99,000		(a) Held in India . . . . .		40,01,71,000	
Total Notes issued . . . . .			1174,43,36,000	(b) Held outside India . . . . .		...	
				Foreign Securities . . . . .		603,15,11,000	
				Total of A . . . . .			643,16,82,000
				B.—Rupee Coin . . . . .			91,40,39,000
				Government of India Rupee Securities . . . . .			439,86,15,000
				Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . . .			...
TOTAL LIABILITIES . . . . .		1174,43,36,000		TOTAL ASSETS . . . . .		1174,43,36,000	

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 54.764 per cent.

Dated the 8th day of July 1953.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

New Delhi, the 15th July 1953

No. D. 4514-F. 1/53.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 10th July 1953

## BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Notes . . . . .	37,52,82,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin . . . . .	8,71,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin . . . . .	5,92,000
(a) Government :—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government . . . . .	112,90,47,000	(a) Internal . . . . .	26,60,000
(2) Other Governments . . . . .	12,99,94,000	(b) External . . . . .	...
(b) Banks . . . . .	42,91,72,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills . . . . .	9,21,56,000
(c) Others . . . . .	57,33,66,000	Balances held abroad* . . . . .	106,32,36,000
Bills Payable . . . . .	2,02,92,000	Loans and Advances to Governments . . . . .	3,51,00,000
Other Liabilities . . . . .	17,33,60,000	Other Loans and Advances† . . . . .	10,99,29,000
		Investments . . . . .	80,67,32,000
		Other Assets . . . . .	6,86,73,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>255,52,31,000</b>	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>255,52,31,000</b>

\*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities

†(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 1,49,45,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since 1st January, 1953 is Rs. 65,83,63,000.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for the week ended the 10th day of July 1953.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	37,52,82		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1136,84,00,000		(a) Held in India . . . . .	40,01,71,000	
Total Notes Issued . . . . .		1173,86,82,000	(b) Held outside India . . . . .	...	
			Foreign Securities . . . . .	6,03,15,11,000	
			<b>Total of A†</b> . . . . .		643,16,12,000
			B.—Rupee Coin . . . . .		90,83,85,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities . . . . .		439,86,15,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . . .		..
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b> . . . . .		<b>1173,86,82,000</b>	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> . . . . .		<b>1173,86,82,000</b>

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 54.790 per cent.

Dated the 15th day of July 1953.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Secy.

## RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 11th July 1953

No. F. 7(39)-B/52.—In March, 1953 the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Planning Commission, launched, as an experimental measure, a campaign to intensify collections of Small Savings through women social workers and organisations in the country. The results of this campaign were encouraging and indicate that there is great scope for developing the Savings movement through the co-operation of women's and social service organisations. In order to assist in guiding and co-ordinating this work and advising Government and the various women's and other social service organisations in the country the Government of India have decided to constitute a non-official Central Advisory Committee with

its head quarters at New Delhi consisting of the following:—

## CHAIRMAN:

Shrimati Hannah Sen.

## MEMBERS:

1. Mrs. M. K. Vellodi.
2. Mrs. D. L. Majumdar.
3. Shrimati Gnanakumari Heda.
4. Shrimati Gulestan Billimoria.
5. Shrimati Nallamuthu Ramamurthy.
6. Shrimati Leela Damodara Menon.
7. Shrimati Renuka Ray.
8. Shrimati Pushpalata Das.
9. Shrimati Bharathidevi Ranga.
10. Shrimati Vimlabai Deshmukh.
11. Shrimati Pushpavati Mehta.
12. Shrimati P. Naidu (Assistant Chief of the Social Services Division of the Planning Commission).
13. Kumari Premvat† Thapar.

M. V. RANGACHARI, Joint Secy.

## THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

New Delhi, the 15th July 1953

No. 3-CA(2550)/53.—With reference to the Notification No. 12-A(2)/40, dated 23rd August 1941 of the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, it is

hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 13 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to restore to the Register of Members, with effect from the 14th day of July 1953, the name of Shri Anand Prakash Dhawan, 7, Underhill Road, Delhi (Membership No. 2550).

G. BASU, President.

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY****IMPORT TRADE CONTROL**

New Delhi, the 10th July 1953

**SUBJECT:—Amendments to the Import Trade Control Schedule—Item 9 of Part II.**

**No. 21-ITC/53.**—The following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 3-ITC/53, dated the 15th January, 1953:—

In para. 2 of the said Notification, for the words, "non-ferrous pipes, fittings" the following shall read:

"non-ferrous pipe fittings"

New Delhi, the 14th July 1953

**SUBJECT:—Amendments to Open General Licence XXIX—Serial No. 93, Part V.**

**No. 23-ITC/53.**—In pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce No. 23-ITC/43, dated the 1st July 1943 as continued in force by the Imports and Exports (Control) Act 1947 (XVIII of 1947), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Open General Licence No. XXIX published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. 9-ITC/53, dated the 16th March 1953 and that the amendment be published for general information, namely:—

In column 3 of the Schedule appended to the said Open General Licence for the words 'heading telescopes' against S. No. 93 of Part V, the words "reading telescopes" shall be substituted.

**PUBLIC NOTICES****IMPORT TRADE CONTROL**

New Delhi, the 11th June 1953

**SUBJECT:—Validity period of licences issued for Seed Potatoes S. No. 17-IV of Import Trade Control Schedule during January-June 1953 period.**

**No. 100-ITC(P.N.)/53.**—The attention of the importers is invited to the entry in column No. 5 in Appendix A of Policy Red Book for January-June 1953 period, against Serial No. 17 of Part IV of Import Trade Control Schedule according to which licences issued for seed potatoes are valid for shipment upto 31st October 1953. It has now been decided that the licences issued during January-June 1953 for the import of this item will be valid automatically for shipment upto 31st December 1953. No formal request is necessary for amendment in the licences.

New Delhi, the 18th July 1953

**SUBJECT:—Exclusion of 'sole crepe' from the scope of licensing for 'crepe rubber'.**

**No. 101-ITC(P.N.)/53.**—The attention of importers is invited to the remarks in column 6 against Serial No. 150 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule in Appendix 'A' of the Policy Red Book for July—December, 1953 wherein "Crepe Rubber" has been mentioned as one of the items licensable. It is notified for information that the licenses issued for "crepe rubber" will not be valid for the import of 'sole crepe'.

K. B. LALL, Jt. Secy.

**RESOLUTION**

New Delhi, the 14th July 1953

**No. SC(A)-2(78)/51.**—In modification of para. 2 of this Ministry's Resolution No. SC(A)-2(78)/51, dated the 5th June 1952 the Government of India are pleased to reconstitute the Committee as follows:—

1. Mr. C. R. Natesan, Iron and Steel Controller—Chairman.
  2. Mr. S. K. Sen, Price and Accounts Officer, Iron and Steel Control—Member.
  3. Mr. R. N. Dutt, Deputy Iron and Steel Controller—Member.
  4. Mr. N. Sen Gupta, Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance (I & C Dn.), Calcutta—Member.
- Representatives of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.*
5. Mr. S. Sambasivan—Member.
  6. Mr. J. P. Bapasola—Member.
- Representatives of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited.*
7. Mr. R. N. Kapur—Member.
  8. Mr. P. K. Dhar—Member.
  9. Mr. S. Banerjee, Assistant Iron and Steel Controller—Secretary.

B. B. SAKSENA, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE****(Agriculture)****(FAMINE)**

New Delhi, the 8th July 1953

**SUBJECT:—In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 and in the matter of Funds to be administered by the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust.**

**No. F.3-137/52-P.C.II.**—Whereas application has been made in the mode provided by clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), by the Board of Management, acting in the administration of the Indian People's Famine Trust that the scheme settled in the terms contained in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 1616-F, dated the 25th July, 1900, which was applied to a further endowment by the like notification No. 1876-F, dated the 14th September, 1900, and modified by the like notification No. 1703, dated the 9th August, 1900, No. 3121-Agri., dated the 17th June, 1925, No. F.6-10/49-R, dated the 16th August, 1949, and No. 4-8/51-P.C. IV/II, dated the 25th November 1952, be further modified.

Now, under and by virtue of the powers conferred by section 5, sub-section (2), of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the said Board, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further modification shall be made in the Scheme settled in the terms contained in the said Rules—

(1) Throughout the rules, for the words "Provincial" and "Province", wherever they occur the word "State" shall be substituted

(2) In rule 2, the words "the Dominion of" shall be omitted.

(3) In rule 3—

(a) in clause (b), for the words "East Punjab", "United Provinces" and "Central Provinces", the words "Punjab," "Uttar Pradesh" and "Madhya Pradesh" shall, respectively, be substituted.

(b) in clause (c), the words "the United States of" shall be omitted.

(c) in clause (d) for the word "Maharaja", the words "former Ruler" shall be substituted.

(d) for the words "The Minister and the Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, shall be the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Board, respectively", at the end, the words "The Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, shall be the Chairman of the Board. In the absence of the Chairman at any meeting, the members present may elect one from amongst themselves to be the Chairman of the meeting", shall be substituted.

(4) In rule 9, the words "or a State acceding to the Dominion of India" shall be omitted.

VISHNU SAHAY, Secy.

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION****(All India Council for Technical Education)**

New Delhi, the 11th July 1953

**No. F.13-39/53-T.2.**—The following candidates have been declared to have passed the National Diploma Examination in Chemical Engineering and Technology held in April, 1953:—

**First Class (Names arranged in order of Merit)**

Roll No.	Names of candidates
4.	Garg Anand Prakash
8.	Kalra Dharam Vir
22.	Vohra Surlinder Pal
9.	Kharbanda Abnash Chander
24.	Wazir Soom Nath
1.	Bansal Sohan Singh

**Second Class (Names arranged in alphabetical order)**

2.	Bolakani Heero Tekchand
3.	Chopra Subhash Chander
7.	Jolly Bharat Bhushan
10.	Mathur Parshottam Nath
11.	Mathur Tapeshwar Dayal

13. Natarajan, N. S.
15. Raghu Nath Saran,
19. Sirpal Raj Kumar.
20. Vaidyanathan, S.
21. Vashist Parma Nand.
23. Wakhaloo Brij Nath

Pass Class (Names arranged in alphabetical order)

25. Akkapeddi Madan Mohan Rao.
26. Bansil Lall.
28. Malhan Prahlad Bhagat.
29. Sadaranganey Gobind, T.

The following candidates have been placed in compartment in the subjects shown against their names,—

Compartment in one subject

Roll No.	Name of candidates	Subject (s)
12.	Mishra Nrusingh Charan	Chemical Engineering
14.	Nayar Krishan Lal	Chemical Engineering
16.	Seghal Jagdish Chander	Chemical Engineering
17.	Sharma Bansh Gopal	Chemical Engineering
18.	Sharma Madan Jit	Industrial Chemistry

Compartment in two subjects

5.	Gupta Dharam Bhushan.	(i) Industrial Chemistry (ii) Paints and Varnishes.
6.	Haksar Krishna Kumar.	(i) Industrial Chemistry (ii) Chemical Engineering.
27.	Chaudhury Jai Dev	(i) Industrial Chemistry (ii) Chemical Engineering.

L. S. CHANDRAKANT, Controller of Examinations.

#### EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 11th July 1953

**No. F.12-2/52-H.3.**—The Resolution of the Government of India, in the late Foreign and Political Department, Resolution No. 155/R.23, dated July 1st, 1929, regarding the formation of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for Rajputana (including Ajmer-Merwara), Central India and Gwalior, published in Part I of the Gazette of India, dated the 15th November, 1929, and as amended from time to time is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:—

"Whereas it is expedient to establish an organisation to supervise and regulate Secondary Education, to provide, supervise and regulate the examining of teachers and to conduct Indian Language examinations in Part C States and Part D Territories and such other areas as may be declared by the Government of India by Notification in the Gazette of India, it is hereby resolved as follows:—

1. A Central Board of Secondary Education for such Part C States, Part D Territories and other areas as may be declared by Notification in the Gazette of India, shall be constituted.

2. The Headquarters of the Board shall be at Ajmer.

3. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India shall be the Controlling Authority.

#### Composition of the Board

4. The Board shall consist of:—

(i) The Chairman;

(ii) The Vice-Chairman, if any;

(iii) The Director of Education (or the Head of the Education Department, by whatever designation he may be known) of each member State:

Provided that when a Director of Education is unable to attend a meeting he may, for that particular meeting, nominate a representative to attend on his behalf, and that representative shall, at that meeting, exercise all rights of a member:

Provided further that where there is no Director of Education (or equivalent officer), the State Government or Local Administration concerned may nominate a representative;

*Explanation.*—In the above clause and wherever else it occurs in this Resolution, the expression "State" shall be understood to include Part D Territories also.

(iv) One Principal of an Intermediate or Degree College, having Intermediate classes, from each member State which has not more than four colleges, and two from each member State which has more than four such colleges, in rotation. The seniormost Principal(s), namely one (or two, as the case may be) having the longest continuous service in that grade, shall be appointed first, and others shall succeed him (or them) in that order;

(v) One Headmaster of a High School from each member State having not less than four and not more than nineteen recognised High Schools and two from each member State which has more than nineteen such schools. The seniormost Headmaster(s), namely one (or two, as the case may be) having the longest service in that grade, shall be appointed first, and others shall succeed him (or them) in that order;

*Explanation.*—Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi shall be considered as High Schools for this purpose.

(vi) One Principal of a Training College situated in a member State. The seniormost Principal, namely one having the longest service in that grade shall be appointed first and others shall succeed him in that order.

(vii) One representative each of the Universities serving the areas within the jurisdiction of the Board, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities concerned;

(viii) One person each to represent the following professions, to be appointed by the Controlling Authority, in consultation with the Chairman, namely:—

(a) Engineering,

(b) Agriculture,

(c) Medicine, and

(d) Industry and Commerce;

(ix) Not more than five persons, to be nominated by the Controlling Authority from among eminent educationists and other persons whose services it may be considered necessary or desirable to secure for the Board, keeping in view the composition of the Board under items (i) to (viii) above; and

(x) Not more than five persons, to be co-opted by the Board in consideration of their expert knowledge of subjects of study included in the courses prescribed by the Board.

#### Term of office of members

5. (1) Members, other than *ex-officio* members, of the Board or of any Committees appointed under this Resolution shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of appointment or nomination, as the case may be:

Provided that a member appointed, or nominated in his or her capacity as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular appointment shall automatically cease to hold office if he or she ceases to be member of that body or the holder of that appointment, as the case may be.

(2) Any vacancy among the members, other than *ex-officio* members, of the Board or of a Committee appointed by the Board shall be filled, as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who appointed, nominated, or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant. All vacancies shall be filled for the full term as and when they arise.

#### Powers of the Board

6. The Board shall have the following powers namely:—

(a) to prescribe courses of instruction for the Intermediate, Higher Secondary, High School and Indian Language Examinations and examinations for teachers;

(b) to grant diplomas or certificates to persons who—

(i) have pursued a course of study in an institution admitted to the privileges of recognition by the Board, or

(ii) are teachers, or

(iii) have studied privately under conditions prescribed in the Regulations

and have passed the examinations of the Board under like conditions;

(c) to conduct examinations at the end of High School, Higher Secondary and Intermediate classes and examinations in Indian Languages and for teachers;

(d) to recognise institutions for the purposes of its examinations;

(e) to admit candidates to its examinations;

(f) to cooperate with other authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the Board may determine;

(g) to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as the Board may direct, of recognized institutions or of institutions applying for recognition, in the member States and also to call for reports on the condition of such institutions from the Education Department of the State concerned;

(h) to submit to the Government of India its views on any matter with which it is concerned;

(i) to demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed by the Regulations;

(j) to supervise the residence, health and discipline of the students of recognised institutions and to make arrangements for promoting their general welfare; and

(k) to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary in order to further the objects of the Board as a body constituted for regulating and supervising Secondary Education.

#### **Powers of the Controlling Authority**

7. (1) The Controlling Authority shall have the right to address the Board with reference to any work conducted or done by the Board and to communicate to the Board his views on any matter with which the Board is concerned.

(2) The Board shall report to the Controlling Authority such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon his communication.

(3) If the Board does not, within a reasonable time, take action, to the satisfaction of the Controlling Authority, the Controlling Authority may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Board, issue such directions, consistent with this Resolution, as he may think fit, and the Board shall comply with such directions.

(4) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Controlling Authority, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Controlling Authority may take such action, consistent with this Resolution, as he deems necessary, without previous consultation with the Board and shall forthwith inform the Board.

#### **Officers of the Board**

8. The following shall be the Officers of the Board namely:—

(i) the Chairman;

(ii) the Vice-Chairman, if any;

(iii) the Secretary; and

(iv) such other officers as may be declared by the Regulations to be Officers of the Board.

#### **Appointment, Powers and Duties of the Chairman**

9. (1) The Chairman shall be appointed by the Controlling Authority from among persons recommended by the Board:

Provided that if the Controlling Authority does not approve of any of the persons so recommended he may call for fresh recommendations from the Board.

(2) The Chairman shall be an honorary officer.

(3) The Chairman shall hold office for a term of five years and shall not be eligible for reappointment:

Provided that, notwithstanding the expiry of the said period of five years, he shall continue in office until his successor is appointed and enters upon his office:

Provided further that the Controlling Authority may direct that a Chairman, whose term of office has expired, shall continue in office for such period, not exceeding one year, as may be specified in the directive.

(4) Where the Chairman is unable temporarily to perform the duties of his office or if he vacates office, the Vice-Chairman shall perform the duties of the Chairman and, for that purpose, shall have all the powers of the Chairman. If there is no Vice-Chairman or if the Vice-Chairman is also unable to perform his duties, the Controlling Authority shall, as soon as possible, make such arrangements as he may think fit for carrying on the duties of the office of Chairman for that temporary period or till the next meeting of the Board, as the case may be. Until such arrangements have been made, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the Chairman.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to see that this Resolution and the Regulations framed thereunder are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(6) The Chairman shall have the power to convene meetings of the Board and shall call a meeting at any time, after due notice, on a requisition signed by not less than one third of the members of the Board.

(7) In any emergency arising out of the administrative business of the Board which, in the opinion of the Chairman, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Chairman may take such action as he deems

necessary, but he shall report his action to the Controlling Authority and to the Board at its next meeting.

(8) The Chairman shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Regulations.

(9) In the absence of the Chairman from any meeting of the Board the Vice-Chairman, if any, shall preside at that meeting. If there is no Vice-Chairman or if the Vice-Chairman is also absent, the members present shall elect a person from among themselves, to preside at that meeting.

#### **Appointment, Powers and Duties of the Vice-Chairman**

10. (1) The Vice-Chairman, if the Controlling Authority deems it necessary or desirable to appoint one, shall be an honorary officer. He shall be appointed by the Controlling Authority in consultation with the Chairman. His functions and powers will be to assist the Chairman in all matters, administrative and academic, and, in the absence of the Chairman, he shall exercise all the functions and powers of the Chairman.

(2) The term of office of the Vice-Chairman shall be co-terminous with that of the Chairman, in consultation with whom he has been appointed:

Provided that, notwithstanding the expiry of his term of office, the Vice-Chairman shall continue in office until his successor has been appointed and enters upon the duties of his office or until it is decided that a Vice-Chairman is not necessary, as the case may be.

#### **Appointment, Powers and Duties of the Secretary**

11. (1) The Secretary shall be appointed by the Controlling Authority upon such conditions and for such period as the Controlling Authority may think fit. Without prejudice to the terms of his appointment, the Secretary shall be removable from office by the Controlling Authority, on the recommendation of the Chairman, or by the Board, by a vote of not less than three fourths of the members present at a meeting at which not less than one half of the total number of members are present.

(2) The Secretary shall, subject to the control of the Board be the Chief administrative officer of the Board. He shall, subject to the control of the Chairman, be responsible for seeing that the orders of the Board are carried out.

(3) The Secretary shall be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted. He shall prepare and submit to the Board for their approval an annual statement of accounts and budget estimates.

(4) The Secretary shall exercise such other power, as may be prescribed by the Regulations.

#### **Appointment and Constitution of Committees**

12. (1) The Board shall appoint Committees of Courses, a Finance Committee and such other Committees as it may deem necessary for the proper execution of its business.

(2) Such Committees shall consist of members of the Board and of such other persons, if any, as the Board, in each case, may think fit to appoint.

(3) A Committee may subject to the approval of the Board co-opt persons upto the limit of one third of the total strength of the Committee.

(4) The term of office of members of Committees co-opted under sub-paragraph (3) shall be one year from the date of co-option, provided that a person co-opted in his or her capacity as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular appointment shall automatically cease to hold office if he or she ceases to be a member of that body or the holder of that appointment, as the case may be.

#### **Exercise of Powers delegated by the Board to Committees**

13. When the Board has constituted a Committee to deal with any matter which the Board is empowered to deal with by this Resolution, the Board shall, before exercising its powers in any particular case, receive and consider the report of the Committee concerned.

#### **Powers of Board to make regulations**

14. (1) The Board may make Regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Resolution.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Board may make Regulations for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the conduct of examinations, including the appointment of examiners and their duties, powers and remuneration;

(b) the conditions under which candidates shall be admitted to the examinations of the Board;

(c) the conditions under which the Board may recognise institutions for the purposes of its examinations;

(d) the courses of study to be followed in the High School, Higher Secondary and Intermediate Classes and the courses leading to examinations in Indian Languages and the examinations for teachers;

(e) the conditions for the award of the diplomas and certificates of the Board;

(f) the institution of scholarships and prizes;

(g) the election and co-option of members of the Board and its committees;

(h) the constitution, powers and duties of Committees set up by the Board;

(i) the appointment of employees of the Board and the conditions of their service;

(j) the constitution of a Provident Fund for the benefit of the employees of the Board; and

(k) all matters which, by this Resolution, are to be or may be provided for by Regulations:

Provided that the Regulations of the Board, or any amendments thereto, shall not take effect until they have received the sanction of the Controlling Authority, who may approve or disallow them or remit them to the Board for further consideration.

15. No act or proceeding of the Board or of a Committee appointed by it shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

#### **Powers of the Board and Committees to make By-Laws**

16. The Board and its Committees may make by-laws, consistent with this Resolution and the Regulations, for the following purposes, namely:—

(a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum;

(b) providing for all matters which, consistently with this Resolution and the Regulations, are to be prescribed by by-laws; and

(c) providing for all other matters solely concerning the Board and its Committees and not provided for by the Resolution and the Regulations.

#### **Membership of Board in rotation**

17. (1) Wherever, in accordance with this Resolution, any person is to be a member of the Board by rotation according to seniority, such seniority shall be determined according to the length of continuous service of such person in his grade or post, as the case may be, and in accordance with such other general principles as the Board may, subject to this Resolution, from time to time prescribe.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Secretary to prepare and maintain, in respect of each class of persons to whom the provisions of this paragraph apply a complete and up-to-date seniority list in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing sub-clause.

(3) If two or more persons have equal length of continuous service in a particular grade or post or the relative seniority of any person or persons is otherwise in doubt, the Secretary may on his own motion, and shall at the request of any such person, submit the matter to the Board whose decision thereon shall be final.

#### **Annual Audit of Accounts**

18. (1) The accounts of the Board shall be audited once every year by an auditor, appointed by the Controlling Authority.

(2) The Board shall at the time of audit, cause to be produced all accounts, registered documents and subsidiary papers which may be required by the auditor to assist him in his investigation:

Provided that if the Controlling Authority certifies that the documents in question are secret, the auditor shall accept, in lieu of such documents and as a correct account of the facts therein, a statement certified by the Chairman of the Board:

Provided further that if such a statement made by the Chairman is confidential, the auditor shall be responsible for preventing disclosure of its contents.

(3) The audited accounts and the statement of actual income and expenditure, together with a copy of the auditor's report, shall be submitted to the Controlling Authority, who may offer remarks thereon and communicate the same to the Board.

#### **Provident Fund**

19. Where any Provident Fund has been constituted by the Board for the benefit of its employees, the President may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), shall apply to such Fund as if were a Government Provident Fund."

2. The Regulations and by-laws of the Board in force immediately before the date of this Notification shall be deemed to be the Regulations and by-laws duly made, except in so far as they may be inconsistent with the aforesaid Resolution as amended by this Notification.

3. Any Officer of the Board exercising any function under the aforesaid Resolution immediately before the date of this Notification shall continue to exercise such functions until the corresponding new officer is appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution as amended by this Notification.

ASHFAQUE HUSAIN,  
Deputy Secretary.

#### **MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT**

#### **RESOLUTION**

#### **TOURIST TRAFFIC**

*New Delhi, the 6th July 1953*

No. 3-TT(2)/53.—The Government of India are pleased to constitute a Regional Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee to advise the Regional Tourist Officer, Calcutta, on all matters relating to the development of tourist traffic. The following officials and non-officials are appointed as members of that Committee for a period of one year.

#### **Chairman—**

Maharajadhiraj Uday Chand Mahatab of Burdwan.

#### **Official members—**

Director of Publicity, Government of West Bengal.

State Motor Transport Controller, Government of West Bengal.

Deputy Commissioner of Police, (Headquarters), Calcutta, in charge of traffic.

Deputy Commissioner of Police (Security Control), Calcutta.

Assistant Collector of Customs and Superintendent, Preventive Service, Calcutta.

Chief Commercial Superintendent, Eastern Railway, Calcutta.

#### **Non-official members—**

Shrimati Protima Mitter.

Shri Sankar Das Banerji.

Shri S. B. S. Roy.

Shri Satis Chandra Ghosh.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji, Representative of the Calcutta Taxi Association.

Chairman, International Air Transport Association, Airlines Representative Board, Calcutta.

Shri C. B. Benson, Representative of the Hotel and Restaurant Association of Calcutta Region.

Shri M. K. Jerat, Representative of the shipping companies.

Shri Anil K. Sen and Shri S. Baxter, Representatives of the recognised travel agents operating in Calcutta.

Shri N. C. Ray, Representative of the Automobile Association of Bengal.

2. The Regional Tourist Officer, Calcutta, will be the Secretary of the Committee.

3. The Committee shall meet as often as business requires.

N. M. AYYAR, Secy.

# MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

## (Posts and Telegraphs)

New Delhi, the 18th July 1953

**No. STA-10-1/53.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the recruitment to the *Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I*:—

### RULES

#### PART I

##### General

1. These Rules may be called the *Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules*.

2. For the purpose of these rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
- (c) "the Service" means the *Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I*.

The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales, special conditions of Service and percentages reserved for direct recruitment, transfers and promotions shall be as included in Appendix V of these rules.

- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India, (*vide* Appendix VI).
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India, (*vide* Appendix VII).

3. Recruitment to the Service shall be by the following methods:—

- (a) by competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (b) by promotion in accordance with Part III of these Rules.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

#### PART II

##### Recruitment by competitive examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointment to more than one Service the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service, he shall state in his application form which Services he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 18 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

- (b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form the territory of Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

**NOTE.**—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by Government. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan on or after 19th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution that is 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 years on the date prescribed for the purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6. Candidates already in service in the Posts and Telegraphs Department who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 years on the prescribed date may, however, be admitted to the examination provided they either hold substantively a permanent post and are recommended by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs or hold any of the following categories of temporary posts in the Posts and Telegraphs Department: (1) Repeater Station Assistants (2) Foremen and Assistant Foremen, Telegraph Workshops, (3) Temporary Assistant Engineers Workshops and have been in continuous service in these posts for a period of not less than 2 years on the prescribed date and are recommended by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

**NOTE 1.**—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—(i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan, and (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan.

Save as provided above the limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service and that he is in all respects suitable for appointment to the Service.

13. A candidate must have

- (a) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or possessed any other educational qualifications mentioned in Appendix I and recognised by that Institution as exempting from passing these Sections; or
- (b) obtained an Engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or



- (c) passed the Associateship examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (d) passed the Hons. Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided that the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) obtained the diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering awarded by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule); or
- (f) passed the final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Parts I and II)—(examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24th November 1949; or
- (g) passed the B.E. Examination (Civil, Mechanical or Electrical) of the Gujrat University; or
- (h) obtained the B.E. (Tele-Communication) degree awarded by Indian Universities.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate, who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate and in that order so many candidates up to the number of vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

18(b) For the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his or her duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.\*

\*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of two years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable, on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

21. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

## PART III

### Recruitment by promotion

22. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by selection from among the Assistant Engineers of the Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service (Class II) after consultation with the Commission, and the officer selected will be appointed by Government. No officer shall have any claim to such promotion as of right.

23. If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this Part of these Rules.

## APPENDIX I

LIST OF EXAMINATIONS RECOGNISED BY THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) AS EXEMPTING FROM SECTIONS "A" AND "B" OF THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION [vide RULE 13(A).]

*Aligarh University.*—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

*Andhra University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Annamalai University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

*Baroda University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Benares Hindu University.*—

B.Sc. in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.)

*Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University.*

B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Bombay University.*—B. E.

*Calcutta University.*—

B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

B. Mct. B.E. (Mct.).

*East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.*—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Madras University.*—B.E.

*Mysore University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Osmania University, Hyderabad.*—B.E.

*Patna University.*—B.Sc. (Eng.)

*Poona University.*—B.E.

*Punjab University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Rajputatna University.*—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Rangoon University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Roorkee University.*—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Travancore University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Sagor University.*—B.E. (Hons); B.E. (Pass).

*Bengal Engineering College.*—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal.*—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication option) B. Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

*College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.*—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945.

*Delhi Polytechnic.*—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education.

*Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*—Certificate in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

*Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.*—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

*MacLagan Engineering College.*—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

*School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee.*—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers, Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953.

*Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.*—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

*Madras Institute of Technology, Madras.*—

Diploma in Electronics

Diploma in Instrument

Technology

Diploma in Automobile

Engineering

Diploma in Aeronautical

Engineering

*Adelaide University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Birmingham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Bristol University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Cambridge University.*—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

*Cape Town University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Dublin University.*—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

*Durham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Edinburgh University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Glasgow University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Leeds University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Liverpool University.*—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree)

*London University.*—

B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

*Manchester University.*—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*McGill University, Montreal.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Melbourne University.*—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

*National University of Ireland.*—B.E.

*New Zealand University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Oxford University.*—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

*Queens University, Belfast.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Queensland University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical University.

*Sheffield University.*—

B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).

*South Africa University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

*St. Andrews University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Sydney University.*—B.E. in Civil, or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

*Victoria University Manchester.*—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I & II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

*Wales University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Western Australia University.*—B.E.

*Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*City and Guilds College, Kensington.*—A.C.G.I.

*City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury.*—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.)

*Faraday House, London.*—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

*Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.*—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

*Kings College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

*Royal Naval College, Greenwich.*—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

*Royal Technical College, Glasgow.*—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

*University College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.

*Institution of Civil Engineers.*—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Mechanical Engineers.*—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Electrical Engineers.*—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

LIST OF DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES OF AMERICAN ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS THE CURRICULA OF WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCREDITED BY THE ENGINEERS COUNCIL FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT, NEW YORK, AND WHICH ARE RECOGNISED BY THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) FOR EXEMPTION FROM SECTIONS A AND B OF THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION. THE DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES SHOULD HAVE ACTUALLY BEEN TAKEN AFTER A FULL COURSE OF STUDIES FOR NOT LESS THAN THREE YEAR IN SUCH INSTITUTIONS, ANY PERIOD OF EXEMPTION GRANTED BY THE INSTITUTIONS BEING INCLUDED IN RECKONING THESE THREE YEARS.

NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where there dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of re-accrediting.)

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1951)c, Mechanical (Including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama), Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940) Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona): Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical Metallurgical (1950), Mining

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of, (Brooklyn, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) Aeronautical (6-year course; 5-year course) (1940), Chemical (5-year course), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical. Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948).

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College, (Clemson, South Carolina) Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado) Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut) Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941); (1942)d, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1936-48; 1949)c-r, Electrical-r, Mechanical-r.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948)a, c-r, Mechanical (1948)a, c-r, Metallurgical (1948)a, c-r, Structural (1948)a, c-r.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida), Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil (includes Public Health Option (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University, (Washington D.C.), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronautical-r, Ceramic (1942)c-r, Chemical (1938); (1940)c-r, Civil-r, Electrical-r, Industrial (1949)c-r, Mechanical-r, Textile (1949)c-r.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D.C.) Civil (1937-39); (1948); Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical, (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa): Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa, City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including Industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power — Communications — and options (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical, (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950), Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physical (1949), General, Mechanical.

Mahhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil-r, Electrical-r, Mechanical-r.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical-r, General, Mechanical-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical (including Industrial option (1950), Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941) Mining Geology option] (1950).

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University of (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University): (Alfred, New York), Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York): Aeronautical, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950)a, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina): Ceramic Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option (1948)).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota): Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota): Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)a, Mechanical (1939)a.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois): Chemical (1947)a.

Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana): Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio): Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio): Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma): Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon): Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical Civil Electrical Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1950)], Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York): Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University (St. Louis, Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, General (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): General.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1949)].

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1939)c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1950)c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil [including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-years courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industrialists (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile Engineering option (1950).

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production (1939)c-r).

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1940), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-38; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1946), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1938), Civil [including Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming): Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidating of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in chemical civil, electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October, 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree

#### LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service (State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).

R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).

Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).

Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).

Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).  
Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

#### DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.) (Accredited 1946-1950).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948-50).

Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949-1951).

#### APPENDIX II

LIST OF UNIVERSITY DEGREES WHICH WILL BE RECOGNISED FOR ADMISSION TO THE EXAMINATION [*vide* RULE 13(G)].

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degrees).

Cambridge.—Ordinary B.A. Degree in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering, I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned

### APPENDIX III

#### STANDARD AND SYLLABUS OF THE EXAMINATION (*vide* RULE 17)

Subjects	Marks
(a) Compulsory—	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis- Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge . . . . .	100
(3) Electrical Communication Engineering . . . . .	150
(4) Electrical Engineering . . . . .	150
(5) Applied Mathematics . . . . .	100
(6) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures) . . . . .	100
(7) Personality Test . . . . .	300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000</b>
(b) Optional.— Any one of the following subjects :—	
(1) Prime movers . . . . .	100
(2) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism) . . . . .	100
(3) Mechanical Engineering . . . . .	100

NOTE 1. All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

5. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

6. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

8. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

### APPENDIX IV

#### FEES

[*Vide* Rule 16]

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

#### A.—To the Commission—

- Re 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 19/10/- in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or CROSSED INDIAN POSTAL ORDERS payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bonafide* displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

#### B.—To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

### APPENDIX V

#### General conditions of service prescribed for candidates recruited to T.E.S. Class I

1. Fifty per cent. of the vacancies in the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, will be filled by candidates in accordance with Part II and the remaining fifty per cent. in accordance with Part III of the rules.

2. Candidates to be recruited under rule 3(a) will be appointed as probationers for a period of two years during which they will undergo practical training in accordance with the programme of training that may be prescribed from time to time. Those who are favourably reported upon at the end of two years and have passed any departmental examination or examinations, that may be prescribed, will be appointed as Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs.

3. Officers appointed as Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, under rule 3(a) will be required to pass the professional and language tests in accordance with the rules on the subject before their pay is raised from Rs. 410 to 440 in the time scale applicable to them.

4. Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave, increment and pension in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of the Central Government. They will also be eligible to join the General Provident Fund in accordance with the rules regulating that Fund.

5. These officers shall be liable for transfer anywhere in India.

6. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. Government of India however reserve the right of fixing the seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rule 3(b) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

7. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I.

Junior Scale—Rs. 350—350—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale—Rs. 600—40—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150.

Junior Administrative Grade—Rs. 1300—60—1600.

Senior Administrative Grade—Rs. 1800—100—2000.

8. Promotion to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection. Mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for such promotion.

9. These conditions of service are subject to revision according to the requirements of service. Candidates will not be entitled to any compensation if they are adversely affected by any changes in the conditions of service which may be introduced later on.

### APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he/she belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the state (or area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

#### LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

##### Assam

Throughout the State:—

- Bansohar
- Bhuinmali or Mali.
- Brittial-Bania or Bania.
- Dhupi or Dhobi.
- Dugla or Dholi.
- Hira.
- Jhalo or Malo.
- Kaibartta or Jaliya.
- Lalbegi.
- Mahara.
- Mehtar or Bhangl.
- Muchi.
- Namasudra.
- Patni.
- Sutradhar.



Bihar		
1. Throughout the State:—		
1. Bauri.		
2. Bantar.		
3. Bhogta.		
4. Chamar.		
5. Chaupal.		
6. Dhobi.		
7. Dom.		
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.		
9. Ghasi.		
10. Halalkhor.		
11. Hari, including Mehtar.		
12. Kanjar.		
13. Kurariar.		
14. Lalbegi.		
15. Mochi.		
16. Musahar.		
17. Nat.		
18. Pan.		
19. Pasi.		
20. Rajwar.		
21. Turi.		
2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—		
Bhumij		
3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—		
Bhuiya		
4. In Shahabad district:—		
Dabgar.		
Bombay		
1. Throughout the State:—		
1. Ager.		
2. Asodi.		
3. Bakad.		
4. Bhambi.		
5. Bhangl.		
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.		
7. Chalvadi.		
8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.		
9. Chena-Dasaru.		
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.		
11. Dakaleru.		
12. Dhegu-Megu.		
13. Dhor.		
14. Garoda.		
15. Halleer.		
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.		
17. Holaya, or Garode.		
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.		
19. Lungader.		
20. Machigar.		
21. Madig or Mang.		
22. Mahar.		
23. Mahyavanshi.		
24. Mangarudi.		
25. Meghval, or Menghwal.		
26. Mini Madig.		
27. Mukri.		
28. Nadla.		
29. Rohit.		
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.		
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.		
32. Sochi.		
33. Timali.		
34. Turi.		
35. Vankar.		
36. Vithola.		
2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—		Mochi.
3. In North Kanara district:—		Kotegar.
Madhya Pradesh		
Scheduled Castes	Localities	
1. Basor or Burud.	} Throughout the State	
2. Bahna or Bahana.		
3. Balahi or Balai.		
4. Chamar.		
5. Dom.		
6. Mang.		
7. Mehtar or Bhangl.		
8. Mochi		
9. Satnami.		
10. Audhelia.	... In Bilaspur district.	
11. Bedar	... In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.	
12. Chadar	... In Bhandara and Sagar districts.	
13. Dahait or Dahayat.	... In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.	
14. Dewar	... In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.	
15. Dhanuk	... In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.	
16. Dohor	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
17. Ghasi or Ghasla	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.	
18. Holiya	... In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.	
19. Kaikadi	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
20. Kotla.	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof, and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.	
21. Khangar	... In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.	
22. Kori	... In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.	
23. Madgi	... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.	
24. Mahar or Mehra	... Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.	
25. Rujjhar	... In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.	
Madras		
Throughout the State:—		
1. Adi Andhra.		
2. Adi Dravida.		
3. Adi Karnataka.		
4. Ajila.		
5. Arunthathiyar.		
6. Baira.		
7. Bakuda.		
8. Bandi.		
9. Bariki.		
10. Bavuri.		
11. Bellara.		
12. Byagari.		
13. Chachatl.		
14. Chakkiliyan.		
15. Chalavadi.		
16. Chamar.		
17. Chandala.		
18. Cheruman.		
19. Dandasi.		
20. Devendrakulattian.		
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano		
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.		
23. Godagali.		
24. Godari.		
25. Godda.		
26. Gosangi.		
27. Hasla.		
28. Holey.		
29. Jaggali.		
30. Jambuvulu.		

31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malla.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Pannandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapani.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

#### Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badalk.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadl or Harl.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.

50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapani.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

#### Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabl.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

#### Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badl.
3. Badhik.
4. Bahellya.
5. Baiga.
6. Balswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.



16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyilar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kalmur Range:—  
Gond.

#### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhumali.
8. Bhulya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doal.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konal.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.

45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiwar.
58. Turi.

#### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannal.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu).

#### Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balal.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedla.
6. Bhambl.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
1. Kanjar.
2. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

#### Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

#### Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.

14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

#### Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Adl Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancho Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbella.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangl.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

#### Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangl.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadl.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

#### Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.

9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

#### Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangl.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammarr.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dheda.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatk.
24. Koli.
25. Karia.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangl.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

#### Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahl.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatk.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangl.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

#### Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahe.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holey.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

**Delhi**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasta.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasl.
36. Rehgarh or Ralgar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singlwala or Kalbella.
41. Sirkiband.

**Himachal Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dag.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasl.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangl.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Balti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasl.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Ghorang.
15. Jalia Kalbarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharla.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mali.
30. Bhulmali.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

**APPENDIX VII**

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

**LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES****Assam**

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafia.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

**Bihar**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjha.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharla.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:

Bhumij.

**Bombay**

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil, and Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher, and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valval.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

**Madhya Pradesh**

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratapur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdalpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Korta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilasour district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,

- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- (12) Ambikapur, Balkunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—

1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
5. Bhattara.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond [including Madia (Marla) and Mudla (Muria)].
13. Halba.
14. Kamar.
15. Kawar or Kanwar.
16. Kharla.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolan.
20. Korku.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesla or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardhi.
29. Parja.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

**Madras**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangli Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gond—Moodya Gond and Raio Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu, Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Berina Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yeniti Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulia or Dula, Holva Palko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Palko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudaiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.

38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

**Orissa**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Chara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

**Punjab**In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—  
Tibetan**West Bengal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhuti.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Mundu.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

**Hyderabad**

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Raikoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

**Madhya Bharat**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharla.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes)

**Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Irulliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.

4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

**Rajasthan**Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—  
Bhil.**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodla.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velon.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Palleyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogla.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiyu.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

**Himachal Pradesh**In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—  
Tibetan**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Rieng.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumliya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

V. M. BHIDE,  
Deputy Secretary.

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

New Delhi, the 14th July 1953

**No. 5133-E/53.**—The Central Engineering Service, Class II, Recruitment Rules are published below for general information:—

**Part I.—General**

1. These Rules may be called the "Central Engineering Service, Class II, Recruitment Rules".
2. For the purpose of these rules—
  - (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
  - (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
  - (c) "The Service" means the Central Engineering Service, Class II. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these rules.
  - (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any of the castes, communications, races and sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VI).
  - (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VII).

**Part II.—Recruitment**

3. Recruitment to the Service shall be made by any of the following methods:—

- (a) By competitive examination in India in accordance with Part III of these rules.
- (b) By direct appointment in accordance with Part IV of these Rules of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination.
- (c) By promotion in accordance with Part V of these Rules.
- (d) By transfer in accordance with Part VI of these Rules.

4. (a) All appointments to the Service or to posts borne upon the cadre of the Service shall be made by the Government.

(b) No appointment shall be made to the Service or to any post borne upon the cadre of the Service by any method not specified in Rule 3.

(c) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (b), the method or methods of recruitment to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the service or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method shall be determined by the Government.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

**Part III.—Recruitment by competitive examination in India**

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one service or Department, he shall state in his application from which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.
- (b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may in the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the various communities and States of India.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India.

Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then;
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed;
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, *viz.* 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice of the examination issued by the Commission under Rule 6.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—(i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan, and (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan.

Save as provided above the limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must—

- (a) have passed Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers, (India), or any other educational qualifications recognised by that Institution as exempting from passing these sections, *vide* Appendix I; or
- (b) have obtained an engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (c) have passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (d) passed the Hons. Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) obtained the diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering awarded by the Swiss Federal Institution of Technology, Zurich (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule); or
- (f) passed the final grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Parts I & II)—(Examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24th November 1949; or
- (g) passed the B.E. Examination (Civil, Mechanical or Electrical) of the Gujrat University.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he is recommended by the Central Government or a State Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which, in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the competitive examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (*see* Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examination under this part of these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix III.

18. (a) After every examination, the Commission shall make a list of candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order, so many candidates upto the number of vacancies announced under Rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination, and are considered by Government to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Service, and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only those candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.\*

\*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

20. (a) The selected candidates shall be appointed as Assistant Engineers on probation for two years. Their pay shall commence from the date of appointment under these rules and their service for increments, leave and pension shall count from the same date. In the event of more than one candidate being appointed, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined according to their position in the competitive examination.

- (b) On the completion of the period of probation, the Assistant Engineers shall, if considered fit for permanent appointment, be confirmed in their appointments.
- (c) The Government may extend the period of two years specified in sub-rule (a) above.
- (d) If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to in sub-rule (a) above or of any extension thereof under sub-rule (c) above as the case may be, the Government are of opinion that an Assistant Engineer is not fit for permanent employment, or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that an Assistant Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, they may discharge the Assistant Engineer or pass such order as they think fit.
- (e) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) or (d) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

21. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

#### Part IV.—Recruitment by selection in India otherwise than by competitive examination

22. (1) Recruitment by selection shall be made from among Temporary Engineers and Temporary Section Officers employed on the Civil Engineering side of the Central Public Works Department after consultation with the Commission.

Provided that it shall not be necessary to consult the Commission, in the case of any person, if the Commission were consulted in connection with his temporary appointment to the Service.

- (2) No person shall be eligible for selection under sub-rule (1) unless he would, but for age, be qualified for admission to the Service under Part III of these rules, and his age at the time of appointment to the Service is not more than 40 years.
- (3) Merit shall be the primary consideration in determining a person's fitness for selection under this rule and no officer shall have any claim to appointment under this rule as of right.

#### Part V.—Recruitment by promotion

23. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by selection on the basis of merit from among permanent Section Officers employed in the Civil Engineering side of the Central Public Works Department.

#### Part VI.—Recruitment by transfer of an Officer in Government Service in India

24. The President may, in special cases, and after consulting the Commission if required, transfer an officer in Government service in India to the Service:

Provided that a permanent Central Government Servant may be appointed to a post borne on the cadre of the Service without consultation with the Commission.

#### APPENDIX—I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as Exempting from Section "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [Vide Rule 13(a)].

*Aligarh University*.—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

*Andhra University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Annamalai University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

*Baroda University*.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Benares Hindu University*.—

B.Sc. in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.)

*Bombay University.*—B.E.

*Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University.*—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Calcutta University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineer. B. Met. B.E. (Met.)

*East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.*—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Madras University.*—B.E.

*Mysore University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Osmania University, Hyderabad.*—B.E.

*Patna University.*—B.Sc. (Eng.).

*Poona University.*—B.E.

*Punjab University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Rajputana University.*—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Rangoon University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Roorkee University.*—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engg.

*Sagar University.*—B.E. (Hon.); B.E. (Pass).

*Travancore University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Bengal Engineering College.*—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal.*—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication Option), B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

*College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.*—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945.

*Delhi Polytechnic.*—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education.

*Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*—Certificate in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

*Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.*—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

*MacLagan Engineering College.*—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

*School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee.*—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953.

*Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.*—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

*Madras Institute of Technology, Madras.*—Diploma in Electronics, Diploma in Instrument Technology, Diploma in Automobile Engineering, Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering.

*Adelaide University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Birmingham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Bristol University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Cambridge University.*—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

*Cape Town University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Dublin University.*—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

*Durham University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Edinburgh University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Glasgow University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Leeds University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Liverpool University.*—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*London University.*—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining)* obtained in or after 1926.

*B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining)* (Honours Degree) in or after 1933.

*Manchester University.*—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*McGill University, Montreal.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

*Melbourne University.*—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

*National University of Ireland.*—B.E.

*New Zealand University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Oxford University.*—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

*Queens University, Belfast.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Queensland University.*—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Sheffield University.*—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

*B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree.)*

*South Africa University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

*St. Andrews University.*—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Sydney University.*—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

*Victoria University, Manchester.*—

*B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II)* in Electrical Engineering.

*B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I)* in Municipal Engineering.

*B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree)* obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

*B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I)* in Mechanical Engineering.

*B.Sc. in Engineering* (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

*B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering* (Honours in Final Examination).

*Wales University.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*Western Australia University.*—B.E.

*Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.*—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

*City and Guilds College, Kensington.*—A.C.G.I.

*City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury.*—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognized equivalent).

*Faraday House, London.*—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

*Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.*—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

*Kings College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.

*Naval Officers' Examination* which qualifies as Lieutenant (E.).

*Royal Naval College, Greenwich.*—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

*Royal Technical College, Glasgow.*—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

*University College, London.*—Diploma in Engineering.

*Institution of Civil Engineers.*—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Mechanical Engineers.*—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*Institution of Electrical Engineers.*—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions* the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineer Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course



*of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period or exemption granted by the Institutions being included in Reckoning these three years.*

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting.)

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (Including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama), Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940), Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona): Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of (Brooklyn, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) Aeronautical (6-year course, 5-year course)h (1940), Chemical (5-year course)h, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948)c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College, (Clemson, South Carolina) Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum (Refining, Production) (1949).

Colorado M. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948) Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut) Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941); (1942)d, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College, (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical, (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1936-48; 1949)c-r, Electrical-r, Mechanical-r.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948)a,c-r, Mechanical (1948)a,c-r Metallurgical (1948)a,c-r Structural (1948)a,c-r.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida), Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil (Includes Public Health Option (1948)), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University, (Washington D.C.), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronautical-r, Ceramic (1942)c-r, Chemical (1938); (1940)c-r, Civil-r, Electrical-r, Industrial (1949)c-r, Mechanical-r, Textile (1949)c-r.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (Includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951)

Howard University (Washington, D.C.) Civil (1937-39); (1948), Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa): Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa State University of (Iowa, City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power and Communication options (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil Electrical, (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana): Agricultural (1950) Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950), Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil-r, Electrical-r, Mechanical-r.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical-r, General, Mechanical-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950) Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941) Mining Geology option (1950)].

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of: (Durham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York, College of the City of (New York, New York): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University): (Alfred, New York): Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York): Aeronautical, (Chemical) (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative, 1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950)a, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina): Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (Includes Aeronautical option) (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota): Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota): Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois): Chemical (1947)c, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana): Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio): Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio): Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950), Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma): Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon): Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950) Industrial Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York): Aeronautical (1938), Chemical Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University: (St. Louis, Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil Electrical General (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): General.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1949)].

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1939) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1950) c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil [including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industrials (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile [Engineering option (1950)].

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum [including options in Refining and Production (1939)] c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-38; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944), [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming): Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basis subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October, 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

#### LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE.

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).

R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).

Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).

Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).

Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

## DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.) (Accredited 1946-1950).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948-1950).

Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949-1951).

## APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide rule 13(b)].

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

## APPENDIX III

Standard and Syllabus of the examination (vide Rule 17).

Subjects	Marks
(a) Compulsory:—	
(1) English (including Essay and Precise writing).	100
(2) General Knowledge ..	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures).	200
(4) Construction: Paper I.	200
(i) Building Materials and Building Construction.	
(ii) Design of Structures	
Paper II.	
Roads, Railway	100
(General principles governing the design of Railways, Roads, Harbours and other works).	
(5) Surveying ..	100
(6) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply.	100
(7) Personality Test ..	300
TOTAL ..	1,100
(b) Optional:—Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Prime Movers ..	100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(3) Electrical Engineering. ..	100
(4) Mechanical Engineering. ..	100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. A candidate must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying, including practical surveying in a College or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal or the Head of the Department of Surveying in the College or Institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in Rule 13 of the foregoing rules or in Appendices I & II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

9. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

## APPENDIX IV

## FEES

(See Rule 16)

1. Candidates must pay the following fees:

A. To the Commission—

(i) Re. 1/- when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.

(ii) Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 19/10/- in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1/- must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

B. To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16/- before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment). (Candidates are required to pay the medical fee in cash to the Medical Board concerned at the time of their Medical Examination.)

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for subsequent examinations or selections.

A refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 18/12/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will however be made to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82/8/- (Rs. 20/10/- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes), but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

## APPENDIX V

Brief particulars regarding the Central Engineering Service, Class II [vide Rule 2(c)].

1. Persons recruited to the Service under Part III of the Rules shall be on probation for a period of at least two years and they will receive pay in the time scale of Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800. On completion of the probationary period, if they have passed the prescribed departmental examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed as Assistant Engineers.

2. The Central Engineering Service, Class II, consists of a number of posts of Assistant Engineers (Sub-Divisional Officers) but persons recruited to the Service will be eligible for promotion to the Central

Engineering Service, Class I, if they fulfil the conditions laid down in the recruitment rules for that service. The Central Engineering Service, Class I, comprises a number of superior posts as follows:—

1. Executive Engineers—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.
2. Administrative (Selection) Posts—  
Superintending Engineers—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.  
Chief Engineer—(i) Rs. 2,000—125—2,250.  
(ii) Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

3. *Provident Fund*.—Officers entering the Central Engineering Service, Class II, will be eligible to join the General Provident Fund and will be governed by the Rules regulating that Fund.

#### APPENDIX VI

[Vide Rule 2(d)].

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

#### LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

##### Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Britthal-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangl.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

##### Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kuraria.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

##### Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambi.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chavadi.
8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.

21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

##### Madhya Pradesh

##### Scheduled Castes

##### Localities

- |                        |     |   |
|------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Basor or Burud.     | }   | Throughout the State  |
| 2. Bahna or Bahana.    |     |   |
| 3. Balahi or Balai.    |     |   |
| 4. Chamar.             |     |   |
| 5. Dom.                |     |   |
| 6. Mang.               |     |   |
| 7. Mehtar or Bhangl.   |     |   |
| 8. Mochi.              |     |   |
| 9. Satnami.            |     |   |
| 10. Audhelia.          | ... | In Bilaspur district  |
| 11. Bedar              | ... | In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.   |
| 12. Chadar             | ... | In Bhandara and Sagar districts.  |
| 13. Dahait or Dahayat. | ... | In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.  |
| 14. Dewar              |     | In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.   |
| 15. Dhanuk             | ... | In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.   |
| 16. Dohor              | ... | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.  |
| 17. Ghasi or Ghasia    |     | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.  |
| 18. Holiya             | ..  | In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.   |
| 19. Kaikadi            | ... | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.  |
| 20. Kotia              | ... | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts: in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof. |
| 21. Khangar            | ... | In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.   |
| 22. Kori               | ... | In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh  |

*Scheduled Castes**Localities*

districts; and in Hoshangabad district except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.

23. Madgi ... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra ... Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar. ... In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

**Madras**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Barikl.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurchchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malla.
45. Mala (Including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Palnda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Pannilandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Somban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.

75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

**Orissa**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badalk.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Barikl.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadl or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katla.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangl.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Palnda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnaml.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tlor.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

**Punjab**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

**Uttar Pradesh**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhulya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.

58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

**West Bengal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Bafti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuiamali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doal.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konal.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodhra.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nunliya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiya.
58. Turi.

**Hyderabad**

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannal.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.

27. Masrti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu).

**Madhya Bharat**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangl or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

**Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

**Patiala and East Punjab States Union**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

**Rajasthan**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangl.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.

24. Khrangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangl.
40. Singlwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangl.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargl.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangl.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dheda.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Koria.



26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35. Sargara
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi
2. Basar
3. Bedia
4. Beldar
5. Chamar
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik
10. Koli
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangl.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

**Bilaspur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julah.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde
9. Daule

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai
5. Holey.
6. Madiga
7. Muchi
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya
11. Samagara

**Delhi**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balal.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana)
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raldasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.

38. Saper.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

**Himachal Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangl or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dasi.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangl.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dhndasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Duai.
9. Dum
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mali.
30. Bhuimall.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

**Vindhya Pradesh.**

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangl or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

## APPENDIX VII

[Vide Rule 2(e)]

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

## LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

## Assam

## 1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

## 2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafla.
5. Galong.
6. Khampthi.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

## 3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

## Bihar

## 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

## 2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum: Bhumij.

## Bombay

## Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil, and Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.

11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher, and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valval.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

## Madhya Pradesh

## In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdai-pur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Drug district,
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
- (11) Dharamjalgarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- (12) Ambikapur, Balkunthpur, Bharatpur, Janak-pur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:
1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhulnar-Bhumia.
5. Bhatta.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhar.
9. Birhol or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadhba.
12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla Muria].
13. Halba.
14. Kamar.
15. Kavar or Kanwar.
16. Kharia.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolan.
20. Korku.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardhi.
29. Parja.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

## Madras

## Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Jorla.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.

20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yeniy Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benth Oriya, Dhulia or Dulla, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maume.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

**Orissa**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhla or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharla or Kharlan.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahail.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

**Punjab**In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—  
Tibetan.**West Bengal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

**Hyderabad**

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Nalkpod and Bajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.

6. Kolam (including Mannervaru).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

**Madhya Bharat**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharla.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kulkshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—  
Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

**Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

**Rajasthan**Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—  
Bhil.**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghril.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallicyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

**Ajmer**Throughout the State:—  
Bhil.**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosla, or Sor.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

**Himachal Pradesh**

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahase district:—

Tibetan.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.

8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar)
14. Sonr.

N. B. CHATTERJEE, Deputy Secretary.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**

(Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment)

*New Delhi, the 13th July 1953*

No. RCO-37.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification No. RCO-37, dated the 7th November 1952 regarding the constitution of the Regional Employment Advisory Committee for the State of Bihar, the Government of India are pleased to appoint in addition the following persons as members of the said committee:—

1. Development Secretary, Bihar, Patna.
2. Director of Industries, Bihar.
3. Shri B. P. Agarwall, Colliery Owner, Jharia.
4. Shri Daroga Rai, M.L.A., President, Marhawahra, Labour Union, Marhawahra, Saran.
5. Shri Kedar Pandey, M.L.A., Secretary, Bihar State IV Grade Government Servants' Association, Patna.
6. Shri Bhagwan Prasad Azad, General Secretary, Bihar, State Khetihir Mazdoor Sangh.

VIDYA PRAKASH, Asstt. Secy.